REBELS NORTH OF MALOLOS

RECONNOISSANCE LEADS TO EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

MACARTHUR MOVES HIS TROOPS-PROCLA MATION MAY END THE WAR-SUP-PLIES FOR SPANIARDS IN FILI-

Manila, April 4.-General MacArthur recon noitered in force this morning, with the Montana regiment, the 4th Cavalry and two guns of the light artillery, as far as the river north of Malolos. The reconnoissance developed the fact that there are fully one thousand rebels, armed with Mauser rifles, preparing for defence. Shots were exchanged, and two men of the Montana regiment were wounded. There was

Later in the day General MacArthur moved northward, as the water supply of Malolos is

The belief is spreading among the residents here that the effect of the capture of Malolos, the former rebel capital, followed by the proclamation of the United States Philippine Commis sion, will be to convince the natives that Agus naldo's bubble has burst.

Dr. Schurman, president of the Commission said: "The Filipinos have been asking unceas ingly. What do you propose to do for us?" The proclamation answers the question, and it

Colonel Charles Denby, a member of the Commission and former Minister to China, re-

"It is the most important proclamation since the Declaration of Independence. Spanish, Tagal and English versions have been printed, and it is proposed to circulate them about Malolos and at all the seaports. They will be sent to the lake towns by gunboats."

The committee of Spanlards, under the leader ship of Antonio Fuset, president of the Spanish dition were obliged to give the goods to the Fill to aid the mission, but General Trias, commanding the Filipino forces in the southern provinces and his subordinates, declined to recognize Aguinaldo's authority. The Spaniards refused to accept the invitations to land, having been warned that they would be held for ransoms.

Major Rafael Morales, the former Spanish Governor of the island of Mindoro, was brought on board the ship for an interview. He was so weak that he fainted, and at parting he said "I shall never see you again."

The Filipinos thought the Red Cross flag was the American battle-flag.

A committee, whose members are of all nationalities in Manila, headed by John McLeod, an Englishman, has been organized for the purpose of seeing the Filipino leaders and petition. ing for the release of the prisoners in the name

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION. DESIRE EXPRESSED TO GIVE TO THE FILIPINOS HOME RULE AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE.

Manila, April 4, 12:40 p. m.-The preamble of the proclamation of the United States Philip-Commission recites the cession by the Peace Treaty of the Philippine Islands to the United States, refers to the appointment of the Commission, assures the people of the cordial family of nations by the acceptance of the sovereignty over the islands, is the well-being prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people and their elevation and advancement to place among the most civilized peoples of the

Continuing, the proclamation says: "The President believes this felicity and perfection of the Philippine people will be brought about by the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts, by the calargement of intercourse with foreign nations, the expansion of
industrial pursuits by trade and commerce, by
the multiplication and improvement of means of internal communication, and by the development of the great natural resources of the

NATIVES MISLED BY REPORTS.

"Unfortunately, these pure aims and purposes of the American Government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands and in consequence the friendly American forces, without provocation or cause, have been openly attacked. Why these hostilities? What do the best Filipines desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They say they are patriots and want liberty. The Commission emphatically esserts that it is willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government under which the people may enjoy the largest m ure of home rule and the amplest liberty consonant with the supreme ends of the Government and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed toward he civilized nations of the world."

The proclamation then says there can be no real conflict between American sovereignty and the rights and liberties of the Filipinos, for America is ready to furnish armies and navies and all the infinite resources of a great and powerful Nation to maintain its rightful supremacy over the islands, so it is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness among the people and guarantee to them rightful free dom, to protect their just privileges and immunities, to accustom them to free self-government in ever-increasing measure, and to encourage those democratic aspirations, senti ments and ideals which are the promise and potency of fruitful national development.

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE

In conclusion, the preamble announces that the Commission will visit the Philippine prov inces to ascertain the enlightened native opinion as to the forms of government adapted to the people, conformable with their traditions and ideals, and invites the leading representative men to meet the Commission. It also declares that the policy of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of the Government is to consult the wishes and secure the advice and co-operation of the people.

AMERICA'S INTENTIONS.

ministration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.

Article III—The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured, and all will have equal standing before the law.

Article IV—Honor, justice and friendship for Article IV—Honor, justice and friendship for oratory, in which he likened the members of bid the exploitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

welfare and advancement of the Philippine peo-

ple.

Article V—Guarantees an honest and effective civil service in which, to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.

Article VI—The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government, and such general im-Philippine Government, and such general provements as public interests demand. I funds collected for local purposes shall not be funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration, it is believed the needs of the Government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduc-

CHANGE IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM. Article VII-The establishment of a pure, speedy and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.

Article VIII-The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation, and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.

Article IX-Domestic and foreign trade an commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of the country in the in-terests of its inhabitants will be the constant ob-

jects of solicitude and fostering care.

Article X-Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children of the people will be educat-Appropriate facilities will also be provided

Article XI-Reforms in all departments of the Article XI—Reforms in all departments of the Government, all branches of the public service and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice, in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

MESSAGE FROM DR. SCHURMAN.

BELIEF THAT THE END OF TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES IS NEAR.

Washington, April 4.-Only five of the eight members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's meeting, the absentees being Secretaries Gage, Alger and Long. The principal subject under discussion was a long cable dispatch from Dr. Schurman, chairman of the Philippine Commision, which was read by Secretary Hay. The ndicated that Aguinaldo's power over his followers was largely based on coercion and fear

of violence in case they opposed him. This message, taken in connection with recent information received from General Otis, has led to the belief among members of the Cabinet that the end of the trouble with the Filipinos is near at In accordance with the expectation of the State

Department, the Philippine Commission has now resumed full activity. It was deemed inexpedient for the Commission to undertake to influence the insurgents while they were acting under misguiding influences, and consequently authority of the Assembly without being guilty were unapproachable. Now that Otis's campaign has probably convinced the Tagales of the impossibility of standing before the American forces, it was thought timely to address the | with the parties interested in the loan scheme, insurgents again, in the hope that they could be but the attempt was not successful. He then brought to see the uselessness of a further struggle against the United States.

by a cable dispatch from Dr. Schurman that the expected proclamation would be issued to-day. He said that the document would contain about fifteen hundred words. 'Dr. Schurman said that after a month of personal observations and in after a month of personal observations and in-terviews with different classes of people, he finds that the insurrection had its origin and strength in the Tagai provinces around Manila. The remaining provinces of North and South Luzon are peopled by different races, and the inhabitants of the rest of the archipelago are not natural allies of the Tagalos, but unfriendly rivals. While the Treaty of Peace was being negotlated in Paris the Tagalos sent detachments of trated in Paris the Tagalos sent detachments of from fifty to two hundred men to all the other provinces to seize governments as robbers hold up trains. The liberty of the people was taken away and supremacy was enforced, as there were no American forces present to expel the Tagalos. He says that the recent victories have had a good effect everywhere. With the growth a general feeling of security, the people will

THE CAMPAIGN IN HONG KONG. HOW THE JUNTA THERE CARRIES ON THE WAR-ACCUSATIONS AGAINST PAULISTS

Hong Kong, April 4.-The Filipino Junta here has issued another of the extraordinary statements which have been features of the newspaper campaign directed from here by the agents of Aguinaldo. In the present instance the rebel agents say they have obtained their "information" from American sources at Manila. They assert the existence of "mysterious intrigues" between the Vatican, Major-General Wesley Merritt, President McKinley, Major-General Elwell S. Otis and Archbishop Ireland,

leading to the latter's journey to Rome."

Continuing, the Filipino statement says: "The Paulist Fathers' actions prior to the fall of Manila were suspicious. Now, in conjunction with Archbishop Nozaledas, who is intimate Manila with General Otis, they are endeavoring to procure the former ascendancy of the Church in the Philippines, hence they are sustaining General Otis, who, as a Catholic, has refused to obey the Washington order and to transfer the command of his forces to General Lawton, because he wishes to remain in power and assist the Church to recover its real estate. The Paulists' policy is more subtle than that of the Jesuits, and unless they are promptly recalled they will work further mischief. The Philippines are a valuable hunting-ground for the Church, hence the titanic efforts to maintain its supremacy."

MUCH READING MATTER RECEIVED. BOOKS AND MAGAZINES FOR THE SOLDIERS TO BE HANDLED WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The response to the appeal for reading matter for the Army and Navy in the Philippines made by the Industrial Christian Alliance has been gratifying to that organization. Packages are from places as distant as Maine, Ohio and North Carolina, and include a great variety of reading matter, which will be most acceptable to the thousands of men who will apparently soon be back in monotonous garrison life in a strange country, where there are few opportunities for mental recreation. The express companies are collecting contributions free of charge, the use of a stor-The proclamation contains eleven articles declaring America's intentions, as follows:

Article I—The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.

Article II—The amplest liberty of self-government will be granted, which is reconcilable with just, stable, effective and economical adhas been given as a receiving and packing station

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled Abroughout with rubies and sapphires. For sale by all jewelers.

devoted to Cuba's good, but finally vanquished

by uncontrollable conditions," were received with

applause. The Assembly ordered the disbanding of the army in accordance with Senor Despaigne's motion and passed upon the details and methods of the disbandment. A new Executive Committee was then appointed to attend to the routine work connected with the commissions of Cuban officers, and this committee will supply to General Brooke the copies of the Cuban muster rolls.

sion. Salvador Cisneros, of Puerto Principe, who was chosen President of the Cuban Republic at the meeting of the provincial delegates at Puerto Principe on September 23, 1895, and was ultimately succeeded by Bartolome Masso, was the only member to vote against the resolutions to disband and to dissolve. To the last he declared that, in any event, the resolution to dissolve was unconstitutional, and that he would never give up his position until a new Assembly had been elected. Señor Cisneros is a very old man, his voice is weak, and his protests were hardly heeded by his colleagues.

Seffors Hevia and Villalon arrived this morning from Washington, and the Assembly was convened this afternoon in order to hear their report regarding their efforts in Washington. Net until after an hour's delay was a quorum secured. The following were present: Senors Andrade, Cisneros, Despaigne, Parraga, Nunez, Riva, Coronado, Villalon, Gualberto Gomez, Lacret, Sanguily, Vallente, Portela, Tirado, Portuendo, Bétancourt, Hevia, Ducasse, Meno cal, Trujillo, Yanez and Aguerro.

Senor Hevia made the following statement: "On arriving in Washington with Señor Villalon I immediately sought Mr. Coen and asked him for a definite assurance as to carrying out the loan he had proposed, giving him until Friday at noon to answer. In the mean time we sought an interview with the American Secretary of State, asking him either to increase the \$3,000,000 or to authorize the Assembly to contract a loan. The Secretary of State replied that neither course was possible, and the matter closed with the receipt by Sefior Villalon of the following letter from Mr. Hay:

I reported to the President to-day the subject part of the message regarded as most important of our conversation this morning, and he directly indicated that Aguinaldo's power over his folme to say that he has hotting to communication which I then had the honor o making to you and Schor Hevia.

"The Secretary of State told us that the fusal of General Portuendo to deliver the rolls at the request of General Brooke had made a had impression in the United States. Sefor Villalon explained that the matter had not been Portuendo told the representative of General Brooke that the muster rolls were the property of the Assembly as representing the army, and that he could not deliver them except on the of insubordination.

PRIVATE LOAN UNSUCCESSFUL

introduced Mr. Rosenberg, who said he was sure the loan could be arranged, but time was neces The State Department was informed to-day sary to carry out the project, and the present moment was inopportune to approach President McKinley, who was busy with the Filipinos. Mr. Rosenberg suggested waiting. To this Senor Villalon answered that we must immediately inform the Assembly of the situation.

"In reply, Mr. Rosenberg said that under such conditions a loan would be impossible, and it was better to call the deal off. certificate of deposit of the whole amount offered the Cubans to show to the President at an op-A report embodying the substance of Senor

Hevia's statement was submitted to the Assembly, after which Señor Hevia and Villalon both

bly, after which Señor Hevia and Villalon both expressed themselves as convinced that it would be impossible to get ano er cent from the United States or an American authorization to make a loan, and that it was equally hopeless to negotiate the loan proposed by Mr. Coen.

Strangely enough, this recital of the experiences of the Commission was not followed by any burst of passionate criticism. Silence reigned, until General Andrade, president of the Assembly, said that Señor Despaigne's dissolution motion, with the amendments, would be considered. Then Señor Cisneros raised his dissenting voice, persisting in that attitude until senting voice, persisting in that attitude until the close of the proceedings, but his declaration was the only feature which prevented the dis-cussion and the decision from being unanimous.

ARTILLERY OFF FOR HAWAII.

TWO BATTERIES START FROM FORT MON-ROE-REST OF THE REGIMENT TO

GO TO MANILA.

Newport News, Va., April 4 (Special).-Batteries I and K. of the 6th Regular Artillery, passed through the city this morning over the Chesapeake and Ohio, on the way from Fort Monroe to San Francisco, where they will board a transport on April 12 for Honolulu. These batteries will be permanently stationed there. The officers of the other batteries of the 6th Artillery at Fort Monros expect to start on Saturday for San Francisco. from which city they will sail on April 17 for

The 4th Artillery, which has been ordered to Fort Monroe to take the place of the 6th, will arrive on Friday, under Colonel Gunter, who will assume the command of the fort. It is stated here semi-officially that Fort Monroe is to be made one of the muster-out camps, and that a large body of troops will soon be brought there from Cuba. The Chesapeake and Ohio Rallroad has tendered bids for transporting several regiments of soldiers, and the officials expect to see the camp established

COMMENTS OF ENGLISH PRESS.

London, April 5 .- 'The Morning Post' and "The Daily Chronicle," which comment upon the proclamation issued by the Schurman Commission, admit that it is "of the generous character to be expected from a dominant Power in the position of the United States," but emphasize "the difficulties still ahead until Aguinaldo is caught, and it is possible to inspire the natives

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED.

Washington, April 4.-Under yesterday's date General Otis cent from Manila to Adjutant-General Corbin the following list of casualties not heretofore reported:

WOUNDED.

March 25.—Twenty second Infanty, Company H. Private FRITZ HERTER, wist, moderate.
April 1—First North Pakota, Company H. Second April 1—ORMAN BALDWIN, log, severe Company B. Coppors) J. C. BRYON, forearm, moderate, Private E. MORGAN, syebrow, slight.
Third Infanty: Second Lieutenant CHAUNCEY B. HUMPHRY forearm, Sight.
First Nebraska, Company D. Captain MARTIN HER-bod, SHEIVER, Frearm, moderate, accidental, Cable Poirmary T, reporting Egger, 1st Nebraska, killed, in error. No much man

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET.

Boston, April 4.-A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialistic League was held in Tremont Temple this evening, and was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, and a number of prominent citizens of Massachusetts, who spoke in denunctation of the course of the Administration, heard their words cheered to the echo. At the conclusion of the speaking resolutions were adopted.

Albert E. Pillsbury presided, and ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, ex-Judge Dunbar, Robert M. Morse and H. C. Parson, of Greenfield, made addresses. Letters were read from Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, G. T. Angell, Francis H. Peabody, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, Charles Francis Adams, the Rev. B. Fay Mills, Edward O'Donnell and Rabbi Fielscher.

MR. CHOATE AT BOURNEMOUTH.

London April 4.-The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, has almost recovered from his recent indisposition and went to Bournemouth to-

Lawrie, Mann & Co., of No. 61 Leonard-st., short in his accounts to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Kent was employed as confidential man for the house a year later at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Mr. Lawrie, of the firm, sald last night that Kent was highly regarded by the firm, and that he had never been suspected of dishonesty before. They did not question his integrity until a few days ago, when experts were put to work on the books to

Simultaneously with the coming of the experts Mr. Lawrie said, Kent sent word from his home in Hackensack, N. J., that he was too ill to work and would be in bed for several days. Then the firm av particular attention to Kent's accounts. In a few days they reported many shortages,

'We have to draw much money from the bank for eash expenses. Kent always did this. He took wanted for private use. We know that he took \$1,000, for the experts, after looking over think the entire shortage is not so large a sum as been reported-\$50,000. We are in nowise crippled by this. Kent has not been arrested, and we don't know whether he will be or not. Several of his friends and relatives have been to see us and offered to make good his shortage. Kent is reported to have lived extravagantly for

some months past, and it is said that some of his triends wondered how he could give such expensive inners at the Waidorf-Astoria and have so many tanding accounts with leading florists, etc., on his standing accounts with leading use old, and a member of a family well known in the best circles in Hackensack. They live at the old Kent homestead, a little out of the town. Mrs. Kent. James's mother, is the head of the family. With her live her three some her three daughters and their husbands—George T. Griffith, Leonard Kerby and R. A. Hewitt. Prior to the death of Henry Kent, sr., the family entertained to a considerable extent. Hewitt. Prior to the death of Henry Kent, st., the amily entertained to a considerable extent. At this Kent, brother of James, was seen at the impossed last evening. He refused to allow his stother to be seen, saying that James was in bed ick. He was asked what James's allment was, and epiled that he did not know exactly, but it was omething about his head that bothered him. He had been sick for two or three weeks. Arthur Kent cas asked if he had anything to say to the charges made by Mr. Lawrie. He declared he had nothing o say. He would not make a flat denial of the hortage of his brother, nor would he admit that here was one.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE MEANT.

HE SAID SOMETHING ELSE, BUT THAT WAS JUST HIS WAY.

There was an actor in one of W. S. Gilbert's operettes who said that he did not make people to the theatre to think are always grateful for of Shakespeare. They always like to find out what Shakespeare meant, they are glad when they find that what he meant was something ulte different from what he said, and they are always overloyed when they are told that he meant the exact opposite of what he said. These persons must have been little less than transported when they read in a morning paper yesterday the opinof two actors in regard to the characters which they are just now playing in "Othello."

Desdemona, as I think of her, was not the stuple young matron who couldn't see for her lack of sense the plots against her. Her complete innocence made her an easy victim to the scheme of lage. A girl of but eighteen, never having known a mother's lave, her only thought being the obedience due to her father, she married Othello because she was told to. And she loved Othello with the same unquestioning meckness. I think Shakespeare thought of her so-at any rate I do. It may be news to some that Desdemona is generally supposed to be stupid, but it may occur to them also that a girl might as well be stupid as to be so morbidly obedient as the actress says she was. "Her only thought being the obedience due to her father, she married Othello because she was told to." Does the actress think that Desdemona's lather told her to be married to Othello? Surely Is not easy to make this sentence mean anything ise, but the printed play does not conspicuously ear out this view.

And this is what Othello cave of the completions in the content of the cave of the Desdemona, as I think of her, was not the stupid oung matron who couldn't see for her lack of And this is what Othello says of himself:

do not think Othello was the almost middle ed Moor, the veteran of a dozen wars as hi gracter has been so often portrayed. He was cran, yes; but a young one. A soldier of dash young man, fleren in his passion of war an

So it turns out, after all these years of sorry nisunderstanding, that Othello was a young man, in the first scene of the printed play lago calls alm old. A little later Othello himself says: When I did speak of some distressful stroke

THE STRIKE MAY BE PRECIPITATED.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GREEN GLASS BLOWERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS GROW MORE STRAINED.

Camden, N. J., April 4 (Special).-The expected clash among the South Jersey glassworkers may be precipitated to-day. A meeting of the local ssembly was held in Bridgeton last night, and a number of blowers engaged on the night shifts at the several factories left their work to attend it. Their employers declared that these men should not re-enter the works under any circumstances. A large number of workmen failed to report for

A large number of workmen failed to report for duty yesterday, preferring to stick to the association's headquarters to watch developments, and those may also be locked out. If the manufacturers carry out their purpose the big strike may be precipitated with a rush.

The officer of the Green Glass Association are now going through the district making personal calls upon the several manufacturers, in the hope of reaching a settlement of the difficulties without recourse to a strike. President Hay, however, has intimated that he has little hope of averting a conflict. Saturday will be fixed upon as the day to receive an answer from the manufacturers. All firms refusing to accede by that time will be without men.

DETROIT'S MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP CASE.

THREE MOVES IN THE MATTER YESTERDAY-MAYOR TRIES TO VETO APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

Detroit, April 4 (Special) .- To-day has seen three moves on the checker-board of municipal and corporate ownership of the street railway lines of De-The first was the organization of a new corporation, made up of hitherto unknown persons. This corporation filed its articles, with a capitalization of \$25,000, and covers all the street railway lines and equipment in Detroit. Its apparent purpose is to get into one company all the street railway interests of the city, in order that the Commission may deal with one party rather than sev As Bernard Clark holds 246 of the 250 shares, evidently the man picked out to conduct

eral. As Bernard Clark holds 26 of the 25e shares, he is evidently the man ploked out to conduct negotiations.

The second was the letter from the owners of the present street rallways to the municipal purchasing Commission, in which the former offered to open negotiations and to open its books for the latter's inspection. The third was the veto which Mayor Maybury sent to the Common Council disapproving of the appointment of the Commission. He named two grounds for his disapproval. The first was that the charter gave him power to so disapprove, and the second that unless he had this power the new law was void. He must have been surprised at the reception that his veto received, for President Beamer of the Common Council, who has hitherto been reckoned with the opponents of municipal ownership, promptly ruled it out of order, and it has no standing, either, as an official document of the Mayor in the Common Council proceedings, except that by courtesy the Council proceedings, except that by courtesy the Council voted to have it printed in the papers received by them

LAST OF THE BODIES AT ARLINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND FUNERAL TRAIN FROM JERSEY CITY.

Washington, April 4.- The funcral train carrying the bodies of 175 soldiers and civilians who died in Cuba and Porto Rico, which left Jersey City this morning, arrived at Rosslyn, Va., the station near Arlington Cemetery, this afternoon. These bodies will be transferred to the cemetery and placed in tents until the funeral ceremonies on Thursday afternoon.

bodies left the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. All on the transport Crook from Cuba and Porto Rico have been removed. The train was the same one which took 150 bodies to Arlington on Saturday. The guard of honor from Governor's Island which accompanied the bodies on the first trip was also on the second one.

ACCEPTED BY ENGLAND.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION FOR SAMOA ASSURED.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN, HOWEVER, REMAIN TO BE SETTLED-DR. SOLF CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT-THE POWERS

NEAR AN AGREEMENT. Washington, April 4.-Lord Salisbury has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for a settlement of the Samoan troubles by the appointment of a Joint High Commission. The acceptance is of the broad principle only, and the details of the plan are yet to be settled. As the United States has already accepted the general proposition, there is no longer any doubt as to the organization of the Commission

It is not believed that any difficulty in arranging the details of the plan will arise from reluctance on the part of the British Government to throw aside the Berlin Treaty. The State Department does not expect that it will be necessary to go far outside of the lines of that convention in securing a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties. As there appears to be an apprehension that the proposed Commission a part of his accounts, find that much. We may not be sufficiently limited in its functions to meet the British ideas, it may be said that the plan in contemplation safeguards all essential points. It is proposed that the Commission shall visit the islands, make a careful inquiry into existing conditions, and then apply such remedial measures as may be necessary to insure tranquillity. It will be distinctly understood that whatever the Commission does will be temporary in character and subject to the approval of the three Governments which are parties to the Treaty of Berlin. Then the Commission will be expected to frame a scheme for submission to and approval by each of three Powers for the future government of the of the three Governments therefore risks the loss of any substantial interest in the Samoan group by accepting the plan, and this is probably the explanation of the announced accept-

The President has not yet selected the Commissioner to represent the United States, but a decision is expected soon. He has before him the names of several persons who rank high as publicists or experts in international practice Prominent among the latter is Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who has been suggested principally because of his thorough familiarity with the subject, having made a study of Samoan affairs from the time of the augh-he made them think. Those who like to go Berlin meeting ten years ago. Another name under consideration is that of Henry Adams, who finds his recommendation for preferment through his former residence in Samoa and acquaintance with the habits of the people and his

DR. SOLF SPENDS A BUSY DAY.

Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the newly appointed president of the Municipal Council of Samoa, had a busy day conferring with Government and diplomatic officials and taking the preliminary steps in the agreements of the three Governments concerning the islands. Accompanied by Secretary Hay, he was received by President McKinley, who expressed an earnest hope that Dr. Solf might be successful in his new field of action Later Dr. Solf called at the British Embassy and a pleasant exchange of views took place Assistant Secretary Cridler also had a meeting with Dr. Solf to discuss some of the technical details of the Samoan question. These conferences were important mainly in showing the harmony with which the officials of the three governments are proceeding. Dr. Solf is a typical German, tall, robust and

florid. He speaks perfect English, an accomplishment which will be most helpful in dealing with the American and British representatives in Samoa. In speaking of Samoan affairs to-

'I am glad to observe the most satisfactory feeling prevailing in Washington, and I am con fident that the German and American authorities will have little or no difficulty in arriving A man who is still young does not often speak of his youth in the past tense. And in Act III, Scene ii, he says: "For I am declined into the vale of "ears." And Shakespeare wished it to be understood by all this that Othello was a young man. It is easy to see how badly Shakespeare needs interpreters. way possible cause for disagreement. Naturally, I am desirous of realizing that high aim and of assisting in the quiet and orderly administration of Samoa."

> Dr. Solf was asked as to his visit to London and the general feeling entertained in British official circles. He said he had met Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Villlers, the Under Secretary, whose special province is Samoa. Their expressions were most friendly, and a general desire was expressed to put an end to the perplexing differences over Samoa. Dr. Solf expressed the hope that the press report on the questions raised by the British authorities regarding the details of the Commission would not prove true. as the German and American authorities seemed to be so near to a conclusion of the difficulties that it was greatly to be hoped that these de-tails would not too long defer a full and satisfactory settlement.
> Referring to his observations since landing in

this country, Dr. Soif expressed himself as de-lighted. He liked the democratic spirit every-where prevailing, the general atmosphere of therty, and the many evidences of substantial progress. He will leave Washington to-morrow, going to New-York and Buffalo, and thence West, sailing on April 19 from San Francisco

for Samoa.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, accompanied Dr. Solf to the British Embassy, and they had an agreeable meeting with Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Elliott, of the Embassy staff. The visit was mainly social in character, but it served to bring about the better understanding in regard to Samoa which all ter understanding in regard to Samoa which all three Powers are anxious to have repl friction and disorder prevailing of late.

PRINCIPLE APPROVED BY ENGLAND. Later in the day Sir Julian called at the State Department and had a talk with Secretary Hay. It was at once conjectured that the Ambassador came to signify the formal acceptance by Great Britain of the plan for a joint high commission. But this was correct only in part. While the British Government has approved the general principle of a commis-sion, yet questions of details as to the authority and power of the Commission remain to be settled before a full acceptance of the concrete proposal is given. On the other hand, the report coming from an unauthoritative quarter in Berlin that Great Britain had decided not to accept the commission plan is equally mislead-

the highest official quarters is that the principle of the commission is accepted by all three Powers, including Great Britain, but that the British Government withholds formal approval of the Commission itself until all the details of its authority are determined. This it is explained, is in no sense a delay of acceptance, for no one Government has offered something which the others must accept or reject. of that, all three are moving forward in the most agreeable spirit toward a common understanding, each making suggestions for the im-provement of the plan, and none laying down certain limitations which the others must accept Baron von Bülow, the German Min at once. Baron von Bulow, the German Min-ister of Foreign Affairs, returned to Berlin yes-terday for the express purpose of meeting the British Ambassador there and clearing up such details as Lord Salisbury wishes to have settled in advance. Officials in Washington who are in the best position to judge the progress of these negotiations say there is every indication that they will be satisfactority closed before the end will be satisfactorily closed before the end of the week, and that the Commission will be an accomplished fact by that time.

The questions of detail still open are those relating to a majority decision by the Commission

sien, and as to the Commission's power to all or modify the Berlin Treaty and the constit tional system under which Samoan affairs are administered at present. This latter power, it is said, might determine the entire political future of Samoa, and before conferring it on a commission the British authorities desire to have it well understood as to how far the future

of the islands can be made a finality, bladies on all three Powers, by the Commission.

The German Government has informally signified whom it will appoint as the German member of the Commission. He is to have the rank of Consul-General and is to be an official in milliar with Samoan affairs, not, however, Consul Rose, of Samoa, or Dr. Rosenthal, the German Consul-General at San Francisco,

HERR ROSE'S PROCLAMATION.

GERMANY WILL DISAVOW IT IF PROVOCA. TIVE-VON BUELOW IN CHARGE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, April 4.-Dr. Von Hamann, Under Sea. retary of the German Foreign Office, was asked to-day for a statement regarding Admiral Kautz's charge made against Herr Rose, the Germar Consul at Apia. He said:

"That is Admiral Kautz's view. The other view is that the whole trouble came by others interfering in the royal election. We have no proclamation We cannot tell what its content are. Impartial as we have been in Dr. Raffer-case. I can say that if Herr Rose issued provocative proclamation we shall disavow it That Herr Rose protested at the consuls' meet-ing we know, but that is a different thing from a proclamation. When questioned as to the status of the ne

gotiations on the subject of Samoa, Dr. Hamann remarked:

"Dr. Von Billow, the Minister of Foreign At-fairs, has shortened his leave and returned to Berlin, because he desires to carry on the ne-gotiations himself. He had a long conference yesterday with the British Ambassader, and to-day he conferred with the United States Am-bassador. It is true that England is thus far holding back against Germany's proposal send a joint Commission to Samoa."

MODERATE TONE IN GERMANY.

continues to preserve a moderate tene regarding the Samoan trouble, and the opinion in responsible quarters is that an amicable adjustment will be reached. There is little doubt that Herr Rose, German Consul at Apia, did not have instructions to issue a proclamation supporting the provisional government of Matasfa.

Baron von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, will deliver a speech in the Reichstag on the subject next week. The negotiations over the details of the Joint Commission will probably occupy an-

other ten days.

The principal theme of newspaper comment is Germany's distrust of England's attitude. England is accused of doing her utmost to nullify land is accused of doing her utmost to nullify land is accused. Anglo-German agreement. The "Berther ten days. the recent Anglo-German agreement. The "Ber-liner Tageblatt" complains that, while President McKinley, through the American Ambassador, has expressed regret for the bombardment of Apia, England has not given any indication that

while disapproves the events at Samoa.

Other papers accuse Great Britain of trying to the distrust between Germany and the United tates. The "Vossiche Zeltung," however, defends the

Government against the attacks of the jingo and Bismarckian press, saying:
"Although Germany's interests predominate in
Samoa, they certainly do not justify a conflict
with England or the United States, which could
only gratify France and Russia."

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